lieu of notice. Their services were not to be regularised automatically on completion of 240 days of continuous service. However, as a consequent to the judgement of the Central Administrative Tribunal, it is proposed to appoint them against the regular vacancies of medical officers in the Central Health Service till they are replaced by the candidates selected by the Union Public Service Commission.

(c) As per their terms of appointment, the following consolidated remuneration is paid to ad-hoc medical officers:—

(i) Rs. 3200|- for those possessing M.B.B.S.

(ii) Rs. 3800|- for those possessing Postgraduate Diploma.

(iii) Rs. 4000|- for those possessing Postgraduate Degree.

(d) The modalities are being worked out to adjust them in the vacancies of medical officers covered by the Central Health Service in various places in India, including Delhi and also to give them other amenities as directed by the Central Administrative Tribunal.

Mismanagement in the distribution of coal

1276. SHRI NARESH C. PUGLIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) What is the total production of coal in the country during 1989-90 and the quantum likely to be produced in 1990-91

(b) What is the total requirement of coal in the country at present for industries, for domestic use and for thermal power production and the criteria fixed for its distribution;

(c) whether the quantity of coal produced is sufficient to meet the demand of the country and if not, what are the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government are aware that there is mismanagement in the distribution/allotment of coal and that many industries are getting quota of coal more than their requirements and this additional coal is being sold on higher prices in the open market causing shortage in the market; and

(e) if so, what steps Government are taking against those who have obtained excess coal quota for selling the same in the black market?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) The total production of coal in the country during 1989-90 was 200.87 million tonnes. For 1990-91 the coal production target has been fixed at 221.00 million tonnes.

(b) The total requirement of coal in the country for 1990-91 has been assessed by the Planning Commission at 229.8 million tonnes. Broad sector-wise requirement during the year is shown in the enclosed statement. (*See* below) Distribution of coal is mad on the basis of assessed demand of various coal consumers by the concerned agencies. Distribution of coking coal required for metallurgical purposes is controlled under Colliery Control Order, 1945 and distribution is made by Coal Controller. In regard to non-coking coal, for which there is no statutory control on distribution, the long-term Standing Linkage Committee functioning in the Deptt. of Coal establishes linkages to power stations and cement plants. Linkage for the industries in non-core sector and fertilizer plants are established by the non-core sector Linkage Committee of Coal India Ltd. The short term linkage to power houses and cement plants are decided by the two Standing Linkage Committees in the Deptt. of Coal. These committees meet every quarter and allocate coal to each power house as well as cement plant. Allocation of soft coke is made by Deptt. of Coal keeping in view the demand projected by the State Govts.|Union Territories and availability thereof.

(c) The planned production along with availability from pit-head stocks is adequate to meet the demand as assessed by the Planning Commission, except for coking coal which is required to be imported for use in the integrated steel

plants to meet the shortfall in indigenous production and also to blend superior imported coking coal with indigenous coking coal which is relatively poor in quality. In respect of non-coking coal, shortage is sometimes felt in regions which are distant from coal producing areas on account of movement contraints.

(d) and (e) Supply of coal to core sector is monitored by Deptt. Coal,, Ministry of Railways and CIL. In the non-core sector supply of coal is made against recommendations of the respective sponsoring authorities. Even if the demand assessment by sponsoring authorities is realistic, there is a possibility of some mismatch between demand and availability depending on the flucations in production of individual industries. Such mismatch gives rise to some secondary trading in non-coking coal. Coal companies draw the attention of sponsoring, authorities to instances of misuse of sponsorship whenever such cases come to their notice.

Statement

Sector-wise coal Demand for 1990-91

(Million tonnes)

Sector	Demand
I. *Coking coal:*	
(i) Steel and coke evens	31.70
II. *Non-coking coal:*	
(ii) Power (utilities)	128.00 (3.00)
(iii) Power (Captive)	13.10 (1.20)
(iv) Cement	11.50
(v) Railways	5.80
(vi) Fertilizer	4.60
(vii) LTC/Soft coke	3.10 (0.03)
(viii) Export	0.30
(ix) Others including colliery consumption	31.70 (0.07)
TOTAL	229.80 (4.30)

Note: 1. Coking coal demand includes 4.5 mt. of imported coal.
2. Figures in bracket relate to washery middlings.

Manufacture of Unani medicines by Ayurvedic units

1277. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH GAUTAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the units which are registered as Ayurvedic drugs manufacturing units but are actually manufacturing Unani medicines and are supplying the same to the CGHS dispensaries;

(b) what action Government propose to take against these manufacturers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some Ayurvedic medicines are also being supplied to the Unani dispensaries; if so, what are the reasons therefor; and